1	2	3	4
11	Kerala	21388	15754
12	Madhya Pradesh	24960	18770
13	Maharashtra	75922	37035
14	Manipur	385	3 05
15	Meghalaya	765	696
16	Mizoram	158	327
17	Nagaland	179	109
18	Orissa	26258	12144
19	Punjab	36489	20749
20	Rajasthan	41994	35371
21	Sikkim	155	84
22	Tamil Nadu	37784	50080
23	Tripura	2405	1319
24	Uttar Pradesh	154257	82292
25	West Bengal	93989	54173

Note : The statement does not include the figures of PPF in Banks and Deposit Schemes for Retiring Employees.

Utilisation of external aid

550. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA:
SHRI P. UPENDRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the external assistance contracted during the years 1985 to 1991;

(b) what has been the amount of the above external assistance utilised and the portion remaining unutilised as on the 1st April, 1992;

(c) what are the reasons for unutilised external aid; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to maximise utilisation of external assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The external assistance contracted during the years 1985-86 to 1990-91 amounts to Rs. 53094 crores.

(b) The external assistance utilised during the years 1985-86 to 1990-91 amounts to Rs. 29404 crores. The overall unutilised external assistance amounts to Rs. 83485 crores as on 1st April, 1992.

(c) and (d) Most of the External Assistance is tied to specific projects and the disbursements are therefore linked to the project implementation schedule. The pace of actual implementation varies from project to project. However the loan amount not utilised during a particular financial year does not normally lapse and would be carried forward for utilization in the subsequent years. Government have taken a number of steps to accelerate the implementation of externally aided projects and the utilisation of external assistance. These include simplification of pro-

cedures for release of foreign exchange and tender evaluation, Monitoring of externally aided projects has also been intensified.

Growth rate in money supply

551. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target set for the growth of money supply during 1991-92;

(b) what was the actual growth rate in money supply during the above period;

(c) what is the manner in which it compare with last five years; and

(d) what are the factors responsible for high rate of growth in money supply than anticipated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) An indicative target of 13 per cent was set for the growth of money supply (M3) in 1991-92.

(b) The money supply (M3) grew by 18.5 per cent in 1991-92, as per latest data (on 31st March basis after the closure of Government Accounts) received from the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) The growth rates of money supply (M3) in the preceding five years *i.e.* 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 were as follows:—

Growth rates of Money Supply (M3)

(March 31– March 31)	(Per cent)
1986-87	18.6
1987-88	16.0
1988-89	17.8
1989-90	19.4
1990-91	15.1

(d) Higher rate of growth in money supply (M3) in 1991-92 may be primarily attributed to a very large growth in net foreign exchange assets of banking sector in that year (105.4 per cent as against a loss of 68.8 per cent in 1990-91), excluding the revaluation of gold held by the Reserve Bank of India.

Review of Narasimham Committee Report

552. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the major Public Sector Bank involved in the 'Securities Scam' was one of the principal authors of the Narasimham Committee Report on banking reforms;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Narasimham Committee Report is conspicuously silent on all the accepted market practice which must be well known to its authors; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to give a fresh look at the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Chairman, State Bank of India was one of the members of the Committee on the Financial System (Chairman Shri M. Narasimham).

(b) and (c) The Committee has submitted the report in accordance with the terms of reference specified for the Committee.

The Committee has made a number of recommendations for reform of policy and procedures in the banking sector for creating a more efficient banking system which can serve the needs of a rapidly modernising economy. It has also recommended creation of a separate supervisory authority under the aegis of Reserve Bank of India and Government attaches high priority to implement the various recommendations aimed a financial sector reform.